

# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1183 August 4, 1911

#### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

### Restrictions imposed against Hongkong.

Chief Quarantine Officer Fox, at Manila, reports June 14:

The quarantine imposed by this office against Amoy had the effect of diverting travel to Hongkong, at which point passengers embarked for the Philippine Islands. While the voyage from Amoy to Manila via Hongkong can not be made in less than 5 days, even under favorable conditions, this interval was not regarded as affording absolute protection to the islands. At the same time, there was an apparent increase of plague in the city of Hongkong. It is understood that all of the cases to date have been confined to a Chinese quarter of the city, and are well isolated, and that there have been no cases of plague among Europeans. Many Chinese of the coolie class, however, are constantly traveling between Hongkong and Manila, and it is impossible to determine whether they have resided in the plague-infected community in Hongkong. It has been decided, therefore, to impose restrictions upon steerage passengers and other persons ordinarily traveling in the steerage and proceeding from Hongkong to the Philippine Islands.

## ST. LUCIA ISLAND.

# Appointment of Service Representative.

On July 29, 1911, Acting Asst. Surg. Morris Morganstein was directed to proceed to the port of Castries, St. Lucia, for duty in the office of the American consul at that port in connection with the signing of bills of health and the inspection and, when necessary, the fumigation of vessels bound for United States ports from Castries, and also of vessels from South American ports bound to the United States via the port of Castries.

#### TRINIDAD.

## PORT OF SPAIN-Sanitary Conditions.

Acting Asst. Surg. Layton reports, July 8:

No quarantinable diseases are reported present at this port or in the island. Leprosy is not uncommon, but as soon as a case is discovered it is removed to the Government leper asylum, where, as shown by the last report, issued March, 1910, there were 273 cases present. No case of plague has occurred since May 5, and every precaution is taken against its recrudescence.